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MILY, Per Year ...

PAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....

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What the House Can Do.

There is not much that the Democratic ority in the House of Representatives of he Fiftieth Congress can do to promote atio interests in the future.

There is one thing it can do. It can kill the atroclous and unnecessary River and Harbor bill that is now under contion. It can make the authors and oters of the measure ashamed of them-

That is what the Democratic majority can do for the party. They can wind up the session and hand over the control with clean

Minority Rule in the North.

A letter which we printed last Monday ibited very plainly the condition of things in Connecticut, where a Democratic vote does not count for what it is worth, and where at State ..le-tion after State election the winners lose and the vanquished are victorious.

The same thing is true, in a measure, of New York. The Democracy is at a tremenfous disadvantage, owing to inequality of entation in the Legislature. The najority lose and the minority win. The same thing is true, likewise, in New

Jersey. An unjust and unfair apportionroduces year after year a Republican Legislature to make laws for that strongly Demogratic State.

Suppose that Senator CHANDLES turns his on to the three Northern States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. These States are represented in the United States Senate by six Senators, four of whom belong to the party in the minority and olling the several Legislatures only brough unjust apportionments.

Boulanger Defines His Programme.

Whoever wrote General BOULANGER'S campaign address to the electors of the Departent of the Seine-and we seem to trace in to the hand of BOCHEVORT—it is unquestionably a clever document. It is well calculated to allay the suspicions of the most advanced als, for his programme is identical with theirs in the essential particular of propos ing to leave the whole subject of constitutional reform to a constitutional convention expressly chosen for the purpose. By confining himself to this simple prop-

sition BOULANGER diverts criticism from his personal designs and plants himself on mafer ground than that which M. FLOOURY and his friends now occupy. For the latter not only defined the changes they wish to see made in the organic law, but have insisted that the function of revision shall be discharged by a Congress made up of the ste and the present Chamber of Depudes. They have thus managed to offend in two ways the representatives of extreme ical opinion whose strongholds are Paris, Lorons and Marseilles. From the point of new of Jacobins and Socialists, the Ministerial project of reform seems decidedly lonary, since, although it weakens the snate, it makes the President much stronger than he is now, and at least aims to make the Ministers much less dependent on the popular Chamber. This would be moving in precisely the opposite direction to that advocated by the Paris Reds, who would like to abolish the Presidency as well as the Senate, and concentrate the powers of government in a single Chamber, which should be the counterpart of the Convention

Not only are the Radicals opposed to the FLOQUET programme of revision, but also to the instrumentality by which it would be carried out. To them no part of the Constiution framed by the monarchical Assembly of Versailles is more detestable than the provision made for its own amendment. They think that the Senate, not having been lected by the people, ought to take no part in the Constitution-changing process. They would exclude also from participation in this etion the members of the present Chamber of Deputies on the plausible ground that, when they were elected, the question of amending the organic law was not before the people. The utmost which they think the present Chamber can equitably do is to meet in joint session and consign the subject of revision to a constitutional assembly,

whose election they should authorize This is just what BOULANGER advises in his address to the Paris voters. He insists that the nation must decide what kind of government it wants, and he refrains from enticipating its decision by the avowal of any personal wish. From the point of view of political strategy this is, we repeat, a very g position, and we should not be sur prised to see victory achieved from it in the coming by-election for the Depart ment of the Seine. It is, at all a, a strange sign of the times to rchists, Imperialists, Boulangists Jacobins, and Socialists all united in demand ing the complete relegation of constitutional reform to the sovereign people, while the ats of FLOQUET and FERRY are the sole defenders of the remnants of the Contitution devised by the Versailles Assembly for the purpose of minimizing the direct action of the popular will.

The present state of things recalls the cu fous political entanglement of December 1851, when the Paris Socialists witnesses with saturnine composure Louis Napole on's overthrow of the Second Republic, with which they had become dissatisfied.

The City's Sidewalk Ordinances. According to the annual report of the Corporation Attorney, the street and sidewalk ordinances, which form part of the law regulations of this city, are enforced in a most lovenly and improvident manner, unless,

as seems to be generally the case, they are by son of their absurd and conflicting charster not susceptible of enforcement at all. It seems that during the year 1888 the Board of Police, spurred by the frequent leters and communications of Mayor HEWITT, forwarded to the office of the Corporation Attorney not less than 47,257 separate and distinct complaints. Of these, 4,018 were not acted upon on account of want of jurisdiction, and 8,571 were for violations of what that office calls "the anow and ice ordimes." The remaining \$4.648 seem to have | added to the line both north and south of its | mu for comembering them in his managed

been pressed with very small measure of s, owing to the unfortunate condition of the law on the subject.

According to the Corporation Attorney's report, the policemen are in the habit of making their reports "upon loose sheets of paper," on some of which the name of the alleged delinquent is given vaguely as "unknown." When it comes to the trial of the charge it appears that "the police officers have often no knowledge of the persons complained of except that they took the name from a sign in front of the premises where the alleged violation existed." In the majority of snow and ice cases the police adopt, it is reported, a unique method of ascertaining the name of the delinquent. They take "the name of the person from a sign suspended from the premises, announcing to whom application should be made for their purchase or lease." This is certainly a peculiar method, and one which cannot commend itself to the courts, which are not vested with power to punish real estate agents for neglect on the part of the owners of untenanted dwellings.

Bad as the condition of things is regarding private dwellings, it seems to be much worse in the case of vacant lots, where, says the report, "the snow and ice is not removed during the entire winter." In these cases the custom of the police is to ascertain the ownership of the land "from a sign attached to a fence surrounding the lot or lots." On the basis of such reports thousands of citizens-the whole number as we have seen was 47,000 last year-are called into court to defend charges which have no real foundation whatever. It is not strange that Judges should look with disfavor on many of these prosecutions, and should dismiss most of them summarily. Yet the defendants, who have been unnecessarily and quite unjustly called into court, have no redress.

The Corporation Attorney says rather plaintively in his report that "the Civil Justices, as a rule, afford no aid to this office in the enforcement of the ordinances; but, on the contrary, resort to different methods and assign various reasons for the dismissal of the suits." It would be surprising if they did not.

The citizens of New York are certainly excusable for not fully realizing just what are the limitations imposed on their use of the sidewalks, when the Corporation Attorney himself declares in his report: "The ordinances of this city are in such a condition that it cannot be determined what the ordinances are without some difficulty." He adds that these ordinances were revised in 1880, and that the work of revision was done by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD and EBENEZER B. SHAFER.

The Mania for Murder.

The English public are excited by the ocsurrence of murders in different parts of the kingdom which bear so strong a likeness to those committed by JACK the Ripper that they seem to be imitations of his horrible work. As in the Whitechapel murders, the bodies of the victims are mutilated. The killing seems to be done from a sheer mania for butchery, none of the usual motives being discoverable.

It is not at all impossible that JACK the Ripper has started a new school of murder and murderers. Human experience shows that the more morbid the criminal manifestations the more likely they are to stimulate imitation in other diseased natures. Mania breeds mania, or rather provokes it, in minds disposed to insanity, as one hysterical woman will set a whole hospital ward of women to screaming. The notoriety of the Whitechapel murders brought them to the attention of that large number of persons whose moral and intellectual balance is most likely to be upset, and among the simple they have been the most engrossing subject of thought and conversation.

The conditions favorable to the spread of mania for imitation have therefore been present, and the circumstance that JACE the Ripper has not been caught and punish ed for his horrible crimes has undoubtedly assisted in propagating a craze for killing for its own sake. Even the insane are deterred from murder by dread of punishment and fancied immunity from the penalties visited on the criminal becomes to them an incentive to crime.

The failure of the London police to bring the Whitechapel murderer to justice, so extraordinary in the history of crime, is therefore a terrible social misfortune. It is making of him a hero and an example. Morbid minds are likely to be upset entirely by dwelling on his atrocities and his ability to commit them many times over without detection. Because he is inhuman, a flend in the form of a man, he excites devilish propensities uncontrollable in others, except by

the fear of certain punishment. It is said by our police that even here in New York there has been much terror among the women of the street lest JACK the Ripper should appear in person or stimulate others to engage in his horrible specialty. The alarm of these women is not surprising. But, in New York, the career of such a murderer would be short. Because of that certainty so generally understood, we are not likely to have imitations of the Whitechapel mur ders, though, unless JACK the Ripper is brought to justice, they are likely to occur in England until he ceases to be a subject of public discussion and curiosity.

The First Chinese Railroad.

The ratiroad extending seven miles out of Shanghai which the excited Mandarins tore up and pitched into the sea a few years ago was little more than a toy concern with an equipment almost as grotesque as the coaches on our first railroad would now look to us. The first real railroad in China is the line recently opened between Tientsin, Taku and Tong-shan, connecting the coal fields west of the Gulf of Pe-tshi-li with Tientsin the seaport of Pekin. It is only eighty seven miles long, but it may prove the entering wedge that will revolutionize China' slow methods of transportation.

This road has been built with Chines capital by English engineers, and it has been pronounced first-class in its construction and appointments. There are fifty splendid bridges along the line, the longes spanning a river that is 600 feet wide. The rolling stock includes two luxurious saloon and sleeping coaches for distinguished pas sengers and eighteen ordinary passenger coaches. The first-class fare is only \$1.30 for the 87 miles, and the road is already doing a rushing business. Its commercial success is said to be already assured, and one of its most enthusiastic friends is the Vicerov La HUNG CHANG, who ten weeks ago was whizzed over the line at the rate of 85 or 40

miles an hour. No wonder the Chinese are dumb with as tonishment as they find their goods or then selves delivered from one end of the route to the other in four hours, a journey that, with their clumsy methods of locomotion, required as many days a few months ago. The imperial edict has gone forth that the new enterprise may buy the right of way even through the graveyards, those terrible stumbling blocks heretofore in the way of Chinese rail road building; and as new sections are

ent terminal points the great innovacan hardly fall to undermine the unprogressive notions that have kept China so far behind the spirit of the age.

The alert reporters in Indianapolis have greatly improved in technique since that town became the centre of political interest. Skill comes with experience, and instead of scattering and unsatisfactory surmises as to the results of Gen. HARRISON'S interviews visiting statesmen, we now receive from Indianapolis exact statements of the time of arrival and departure, enabling the veriest tyro in mathematics to compute for himself the length of the interview, and thus to form an idea of the visitor's importance from the point of view of a President elect who is making a Cabinet.

This is as it should be. As long as Gen. HARRISON maintains the policy of silence we do not know of any better indication of his intentions than the clock affords.

Applying the time gauge to the visits of certain eminent Republicans who have recently conferred with Gen. HARRISON, the subjoined table is full of interest to all coucerned:

Name of Stateman. How The Hop. FRANK Hiscock of New York.....3 Sepator PLUMS Of Kansas W. HAWKING OF Tennessee... Mrs. J. Kilby Foster of Iowa. Uncle Dick TROWPSON of Chagres...... Mr. JOSEPH Pool of New York city. Senator Sawyan of Wisconsin....... Ex-Senator Davis of W. Va. (Democrat)....0 MATT QUAT ..

If some of the records here exhibited are approximate only, it is because the visits occurred before the stop-watch system had been perfected by the Indianapolis reporters on Cabinet duty From now until the Cabinet slate is held up for public inspection we may be sure that there will be scrupulous exactitude in the reports.

It will be observed that Senator QUAY'S conference with Gen. HARRISON, in the interest of Brother WANAMAKER, was shorter than either Senator HISCOCK'S or Senator BLAIR's. It must be remembered that Mr. Quay departed rather pematurely, a splitting headache driving him to seclusion and an ice tub. As for Mr. BLAIR, when he left the splitting headache belonged to Gen. HARRISON.

The Electric Sugar Swindle.

The astounding story, which we publish this morning, of the fraudulent Electric Sugar Refining Company, adds another to the long list of proofs of the familiar proverb that "a fool and his money are soon parted." It would be incredible, were it not so well established a fact, that men apparently possessed of common sense could be guiled with such ease as were the purchasers of shares in this bubble.

The victims of the swindle, like those of Hungry Joz and his compeers, fell into the trap through overweening confidence in their own skill and judgment. Entirely ignorant of sugar refining, they undertook pronounce upon the merits of an alleged new process without so much as even seeing it in operation. All they knew was that bags of something which they were told was raw sugar went into the refinery, and refined sugar came out of it. On the strength of this meagre information they invested their dollars, and have very deservedly lost them

An esteemed correspondent informs us that the author of the now celebrated maxim. THOMAS M. COOLEY, now Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Judge Cooker used the phrase years ago in an article on the "Lability of Public Officers to Private Actions for Negligence of Public Duty," first published in the Southern Law Review. The article was republished in St. Louis as long ngo as 1877.

There seems to be no doubt of this. DORMAN B. EATON borrowed the maxim from Judge Cooley and put it into a cyclopædia, where it was discovered in the course of Mr. CLEVE LAND'S educational researches.

The victorious American fleet should now be diverted from hayti to Samoa. Eism.acx might give in as readily as Legitum did. In both cases the American flag was insuited. Why should not Branasce be made to pay as well as the President of Hayti?—Turonio Globe.

Even to a sneer like this what answer can the

State Department make? There is to be an election of a Mayor of the Canadian town of Windsor on Monday next. One of the candidates is an annexationist, and it is upon the question of annexation to the United States that he asks the citizens of Windsor to vote for him. He holds that the only hope of prosperity for the Canadian

provinces lies in political union with the Ameri-

can republic, and that thus their resources and industries would be rapidly developed. It does not look as though the election would be won by Sol White, the candidate referred to. The newspapers and the politicians of the town are vehement in their opposition to his policy, and they make appeals to the loyalty of the voters. But the mere fact that the annexation question has been brought up as the issue in a municipal election is an interesting sign

Dakota had variety on New Year's Day n some towns picnics with dusters and straw hats were in order. In others skating parties and furs. By moving about any judicious person ought to be able to get a satisfactory climate in Dakota, except in blizzardous and

wintry times.

in the right direction.

It gives us satisfaction to learn from the Commissioners of Immigration that the work of the FORD Congressional Committee during the past few months has already had an influence in restraining the influx of undesirable immigrants to this port. During the second half of last year, the advent of Italian "contract laborers" and paupers, which had been large during the first half, was almost entirely stopped, and the stop page was owing to the apprehension that they would be prevented from landing in accordance with the terms of the law recently enacted on the subject. We shall, doubtles be provided with more rigorous legislation than we now have respecting immigratio after the report of the FORD Committee ha been taken up in Congress, but, in the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that the Com mittee's labors have already been influential

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, it is reported, has been ordered by the Czar to make an oratoric In honor of the railroad accident to the latter With such a theme the most onomatopoetic rattling, roaring, rushing, ringing, reverberat ing, sizzling, steaming, snorting, halcyon, an vociferous music-drama ought to be produced The prologue would take in the firing of the ocomotive, and the final catastrophe would b the firing of the Russian railroad officials.

A "gum matinée" was given at one of the St. Paul theatres on New Year's Day. A pack age of tolu was given to each lady at the door and an eyewitness reports that "the fair crea tures allowed their agile jaws to reverberate to their hearts' content." Thus does the drama gain new gauds and decorations in the vasty Northwest.

The Hollday Season From the Washington Star.

The ex-Presidents will be grateful to Gov.

PATERN SEAFFFORD ATTER Besert Lands are to be Made Perhaps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—One of the problems annually presented to the managers of the States that have no harbors nor any rivers either, properly so called. The votes of their Senators and Ropresentatives are as useful as any others in log-rolling legislation. At the last session Congress made an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to examine the arid lands of the far West with a view to devising schemes for irrigating them. This amount was certainly liberal, and Secretary Vilas, who has entered into the project with evident enthusiasm, expressed the hope in his recent annual report that "it will appear to Congress wise to appropriate such further sums as the Director of the Geological Survey estimates to be requisite for the thorough prosecution of the inquiries which he has already set on foot." The official to whose discretion Congress is thus coun-selled to trust in this matter is Major J. W. Powell, whose report of what he has done under the last appropriation has just been handed in to Congress by Secretary Vilas, with a cordial approval of its proposals and suggestions. One of these suggestions relates to the laws already made by some States for the occupation of reservoir sites:

Perhaps the stream, not being navigable, are under the control of the States, but the adjacent lands belong to the General Government. If these assumptions are correct, there is a divided jurisdiction. It is suggested that in these circumstances it may be wise to cele the lands reserved for reservoir sites to the several States and Territories under restrictions that will secure their utilization for the purpose designed, and preventing their becoming the property of individuals or corporations, when they might assume the form of a monopoly. There is evidently an opportunity in this Powell, whose report of what he has done un-

and Territories under restrictions that will secure their utilization for the purpose designed, and preventing their becoming the property of individuals or corporations, when they might assume the form of a memopoly. There is evidently an opportunity in this business for wasting a great deal of money, and also of appropriating public funds even when not wasted to purposes as essentially private as the digging and draining done by a farmer on his own lands. On the other hand, it must be conceded that there are features in the proposed irrigation of the great Western wastes that make Government intervention in some form advisable. The rainfall is not enough to make the vast plains fertile and productive, and, should water be conducted to them from other regions, the gain in value would perhaps justify the outlay. The desert land law recognizes that tracts naturally sterile can be made fortile by irrigation. Let the general law prohibiting one person from taking up more than 640 acres from the Government tends to deter individual owners from undertaking the large enterprises necessary for irrigation except by a cooperation which cannot often be relied upon. It is a well-known fact that the spirit of this land law is evaded by taking up in different names and then uniting adjacent tracts, which pass under the ownership of great cattle syndicates, and those holders can so solze available streams as to render irrigation of more distant lands from them by private cooperation out of the question.

The reservoir project is that of setting apart valleys and gorges through which streams pass, so that by the aid of dams the surplus flow in times of freshets can be gathered and distributed through the proper conduits to the arid regions. But the difficulty is to ascertain where Government work ends and private interests begin in this business. When the Government is the owner of the arid lands it will be easy to calculate whether the cost of the original outlay and subsequent maintenance of irrigating privately owned lands

them so, or as far as the State or Territory can find its interest in the outlay.

In making the large appropriation of \$100,000 for a survey of reservoir sites Congress has already done much to meet a preliminary expense that might otherwise fall upon States or prospective States. Still we may probably expect that reservoirs, like rivers and harbors, will hereafter demand appropriations from the public treasury.

CONSUL AT DRESDEN.

Will his Appointment be a Test of Bos Cameron's Inducece with Harrison !

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4 .- " Early in the days of President Grant's Administration," said a prominent citizen of this State, "Don Cameron secured the appointment of an applicant for a place in the United States consular service that caused great surprise at the time. The applicant was Joseph Mason of Virginia son of Confederate Commissioner Mason of Slidell and Mason fame. He was a Democrat, and had been a rebel. The place Cameron obtained for him was Consul at Dresden, which

had been a rebel. The place Cameron obtained for him was Consul at Dresden, which is gonsidered the most remunerative and desirable post in the consular service. Mason was a man of no particular ability, but he and Don Cameron had been college mates, and a strong feeling of friendship always existed between them.

The influence of Cameron has served to keep Mason in his comfortable office under every succeeding Administration, even that of Cleveland's, although his autocratic and patronizing manner has long been offensive to Americans visiting Dresden. That no one has succeeded in disturbing Mason in the possession of this rich plum of political patronage has been almost as much of a surprise to politicians as the giving of it to him was. Asjde from its emoluments, it is a post of especial interest and importance to a person of culture and one versed in the fine arts, owing to the possibilities that Dresden presents to such a one as an art centre. It is said that more than one well-known art connoisseur of New York city has his eye on the place so long held by Don Cameron's Democratic and Confederate friend Mason, and there is no little anxiety among the adherents of Cameron in this Saate as to whether Mason will have to go or not when Harrison comes in—not that they care a rap about Mason, but because they feel that if he is called in it will be a painful intimation that the Cameron influence with the newstadministration will not warrant them in soliciting it in behalf of themselves.

Gen, Agnus Would Not Accept a Cabinet

BALTIMORE Jan. 4 .- The Baltimore Amerian will say to-morrow, with reference to the published complimentary references to Gen. Felix Agnus in connection with the representation of the South in the Cabinet of President

Gen. Agnus, while fully appreciating the kindness his fellow Republicans, would prefer to remain at the head of the American, even should an honor which is invisible materialize. The direction of a newspaper is a great responsibility. When this journal is the leading representative of enterprise in the South the power many subscribing the principle of the control of the control of the control of the south the power and the welfare her on any subscribing to office, and its welfare her of the control of the soil south in 1882, and it will not occur in one state, but in a number of them. Once this disintegration of sectionalism begins the principle of protection will fully assert likelf, and the magnificent resources of those States will be properly developed. It is an inspiring privilege to be at the head of this coming revolution, and the American appreciates the greatness of its position. Certainly, then no one can biame Gen. Agung for preferring to remain in the newspaper business. He is a newspaper man, not a politician. head of the American, even should an henor which is

Too Bad, Too Bad!

Col. Ellfott F. Shepard in the Mail and Express. On coming into the Mail and Express, we alled personally upon our six colleagues in the Associ

This was due in courtesy to them from us. None of them greeted us so warmly and heartily as Mr. George Jones of the Nimet. He was extremely glad that we had come into the journalistic profession; he hoped we would like it; he would be happy to be of any service to us in his power, he trusted we would make the Matt and Express a great paper. For all this we sincerely thanked him.

As we were leaving he renewed the expression of his kindest regards, and while he warmly held our hand, said in most fatherly tones. "Now remember, if we ever quarrel, it will not be the fault of the Fines."

"Very well then." we responded, "we shall never quarrel." In a very few weeks from that the Times commenced its unprovoked assaults upon us, which its readers know have neither ceased nor lacked for heat, and to which our readers know we have not replied.

Lige It Is, Officially, From the Washington Star

THE SUN of to-day in an editorial article asks for information as to the manner in which the abbre-viated Christian name of President Harrison's private secretary should be spelled. Four different styles were given-Lige, Lije, 'Lige and 'Lije. The New favors Lige, without the apostrophe preceding the L. Mr. A. J. Haiford, "Lige's" brother, told a Star reporter to day that Tus Sur's preference was correct. The only official abbreviation of Eiljah under the new Administration. cial abbreviation of tion will be "Lige."

The Awful Fate of a New Cosmopolis. From the Kansas City Star

You remember Kanapolis! That town which had its picture printed in so many Eastern papers two years ago! It was to be the capital of the United States, of Kansas, and the "federation of the world" when the poet's prophecy should have been fulfilled. It was in the exact centre of its encircling horizon and destined to be in a few years the commercial centre of the West. Well, Kanapolis is going to bore for sait.

Can a Man Pawn Himself! To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Was there ever such a thing as a man pawning himself? Could the pawning himself? Could the pawning himself? MIXING OIL AND WATER.

Marmony Comes Hard in the Excise Com-mission as Its Labors Close, When the seven Excise law revisers had assembled yesterday President Rollins remarked that probably only verbal changes would be necessary in the report embodying

Committee would have ready on Monday, th last meeting day.
Attorney-General O'Brien quashed this peace

ful programme by intimating that he wanted to change more than a word; he wanted to change a figure. The figure was \$300, the minimum price for a first-class saloon license. His minimum. he said, was \$100. Thereupon Commissioner Stern gave notice

that he would object to the proposed report unless it adopted his amendment of the Civil Damages act, which provides that, in order to make saloon keepers liable, notice not to serve make saloon keepers liable, notice not to serve the customers concerned must be given in writing. This was agreed to, Kruse dissenting. Before any other objections could be announced, Dr. Crosby said that he had agreed to the bill much against his inclination, as it contained a dozen things he did not approve of, lie had forced himself to accept it simply in order that the Commission might present a united report. He was sorry to see that Gen. O'Brien was going to make any exception, for, if he persisted in his course, all the rest would feel at liberty to give utterance to their objections. Finally this compromise proclamation was adopted:

was adopted:

Concerning the many essential features of the bill, there existed such a divergence of opinion among the Commissioners that, without concessions made by each of the latter, a final agreement could not have been reached. Thus, while the bill as a whole has received the approval and sanction of the entire Commission, there are many details in regard to which the individual members hold different opinions, which they, however, readily sacrificed in order to reconcile conflicting views and to make possible the formulation of a report. Hence it will be seen that the bill is virtually a compromise measure so far as the Commissioners invidually are concerned.

concerned.

The closing words, "whose united support is pledged to this bill on the presumption and condition that the latter will not be changed in any essential feature by the Legislature," were stricken out from this statement as originally presented by Mr. Thomann.

Discussion of Attorney-General O'Brien's \$100 minimum was postponed until Monday.

JAPAN'S SENIOR JUDGE.

the World, and will Leave his Son Here. Scrawled upon the register of the Brevoort House, though not in such a manner as to be illegible, are the words, "Miyoshi and wife and son." Mr. Miyoshi's full name is Taizo Miyoshi, and he is senior Judge of the Appeal Court of Tokio, Japan.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter called upon him and found him and his son faultlessly attired in garments of American cut. Mr. Miyoshi is a small man of perhaps 40 years of age. His English is meagre, but he contrived to make known that he had come to this country to place his son, who is now 20 years old, in school. He will prepare for college at Wilbraham, Mass., and will afterward enter Yale. After his graduation he will return to his native land and begin a professional career.

Yesterday Mr. Miyoshi, in company with Lawyer Cepheas Brainerd, made a tour of the various courts of the city. Tokio's senior Judge has never made a study of our laws, but intends to return to this country within two years and devote himself to that subject. Today he will sail on the Umbria for England, where he will remain three months. While there be will study English law somewhat, but the principal object of his visit is to see the country. From England he will go to Germany and devote himself to the study of the laws of that country for a year. His duties as senior Judge of Tokio require a knowledge of the laws of other nations. There are twenty Judges in his court, and three of them sit together upon each case. make known that he had come to this country

DIVIDING THE SPOIL

Just One Office Aplece for the Fourteen Tammany Aldermen to Fill.

The fourteen Tammany Aldermen-David Barry, Butler, Divver, Dowd, Fitzsimons, Flynn, Gilligan, Gunther, Noonan, Rinckhoff, Shea, Storm, Sullivan, and Walker-will meet in caucus in Tammany Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon to divide the patronage. There are fifteen places, but the usual reflection of Capt. Twomey as Clerk is certain, and he is not put down to any one Alderman. So there is one place for each of the fourteen. The places are: Deputy clerk, \$2,800; four assistants, each \$1,200; four engressing clerks, each \$1,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$800; Librarian, \$1,000; Fermit Clerk, \$1,200; three messengers, each \$600.

gers each \$000.

The present deputy clerk, Richard E. Mott, is a Republican, but is likely to be reappointed. The Tammany Aldermen are willing to have the votes of the seven Republicans with them. The other old clerks whose backers have been rediscred will also hold over. So the changes made by the caucus will not be many or startling.

ling.

The Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Board will also be considered. A President is not likely to be selected yet a while. Alderman Fitzsimons seems certain of the Vice-Presidency, and this involves putting Alderman Storms in as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Growth of Hair After Death.

From the Newark Evening News, A remarkable case of the growth of hair after burial came to light last week at the disdied in Belleville over four years ago and was buried in the old private cemetery of the Coeyman family on the River road. When Mr. Coeyman died his beard was about two inches long. man died his beard was about two inches long, and the hair upon his head was the usual length worn during life. When the coffin was taken up last week for reburial in Mount Pleussant Cemetery it was discovered that the beard had grown to the length of two feet, and that the hair upon the head had also grown out from the sides and front of the face, completely obscuring the latter from view. When brushed back it was found that not only the face but also the body were in a remarkable state of preservation.

Boyle O'Rellly on Mr. Bayard.

From the Boxton Pilot. The bare mention of Mr. Blaine for the Sec etary of State revives the old apish title given him during the brief reign of Garfield, that of "Premier." The emocratic Cabinet has been free from that affectat at least; though if anybody were to dub Mr. Bayard "Dernier," we could forgive the French for the sake of the truth.

Gen, Harrison Craves Soothing. Elijah, put your pen away, And doff your office coa Be no more letters writ to-day. For my soul is sick with heavy thought, That gives me care and pain Will good be done or mischief wrought By taking or leaving Blaine !

Oh, my tossings in the restless night The question that solving scorns. The prospect of a pitcous plight, The dread of dilemma's horns! The Man from Maine is sleek and slick, A magnet that pulls and draws; If I don't take him there'll be a kick. If I do, will there be applause?

A truce to care! Sit down, Ellis. And pucker your tuneful lips. And whistle for me, just to oblige, A tune that hope and skipe: A tune like the song of the bebolink. A bubble and breath of jo That I may forget to fret and think, And be again a boy.

Whistle it loud and high and clear, Or whistle it soft and low. And in an ecstasy I shall hear And the cares and carks will go shall chase the butterfly. I shall hear the basing of the sheep. And the pigs grunt in the sty.

And Platt and Miller and Sherman and Blaine

Will be as a dream forgot.

And I shall be as happy again
As a steer in a four acre lot.
And on the wings of your whistling borne I shall heavenward sail and soar With a heart unwearied and unworn. And joy at every pore. Whistle, 'Lijah, your sweetest tones. Whiatie for all you're worth.
Till my eyes gaze on strange suns and moons.

And my feet forget the earth. Whistle, O, most melodious mouth; From Music's deep wells draw Till I cease to think of the Solid South, Thou Hoosier Mrs. Shaw! Whistle, till, in the warm careas Of Music lapped, no more I feel John Sherman's awful chillinese; Whistle, O whistle, until you steal And charm my auxlous soul to rest;

Whistie, until your wind doth wane Whistle, 'Litah, and whistle your best THE SOCIALISTS CHARGE OF BRIBERY. ry Satfort Bentes the Story-Ale and Porter Brewere Stirred Up.

The Socialista' story that was printed in the Volks-Zeilung about somebody's attempt to bribe Charles Pommer, a former walking delegate of the Brewery Workingmen's Union, Ernest Kurzenknabe. Secretary of the Jourthe work of the Commission, which the Law neymen Brewers' Union, and a lot of members of the Central Labor Union to raise the boycott on pool beer continued to amuse them yesterday. Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten, who is said to have paid the money, would not talk about it.

Mr. A. E. Selfert, the Secretary of the Brewers' Pool, who was said to have furnished the

"I have promised to furnish a reply in writing," he said, "and I shall do so when the time comes. It will be an interesting story, but I

comes. It will be an interesting story, but I am not ready yet. There is just enough truth in the publication to hang a story on, but not a word of truth in the story as it is told. I will say, however, that I have never given or offered a cent to have the boycott raised, and if I could get it done to-morrow I would not give as many cents to have it done as, it is said. I offered dollars.

There was a big flare up at a meeting of the remnants of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Protective Association yesterday over the arrest of Thomas Riordan on Wednesday. He was accused by one of Henry Clausen & Son's drivers of cutting the harness of one of Kohler's brewery teams during an attack which was made on some of the latter's men. These were new men who took the places of twenty-six others who left the brewery on Saturday because two of their comrades were discharged.

discharged.

The association appointed a committee to call on Mayor Grant to see if the rights of American citizens are to be invaded by arrests and such proceedings at the instance of wicked millionaires like Henry Clausen.

SATIRICAL ABOUT KEENAN. Clark & O'Brien Remark That They are Right Here in the Jurisdiction.

Judge Andrews reserved his decision yeserday on the motion to vacate an order obtained by exile John Keenan for the examina tion of Contractor Heman Clark before trial on Keenan's suit for a share of O'Brien & Clark's aqueduct profits, and for the production of the firm's books. The affidavits of each defendant remarked that he would " not flee to

defendant remarked that he would "not flee to
the State of New Jersey for his health, nor to
the Dominion of Canada for the sake of important business enterprises in order to avoid
the jurisdiction of the State of New York."
Leslie W. Russell, for the defendants, said
that the court ought not to extend any favors
to a conceded fugitive from justice.
Col. Bilss, for Keenan, denied that his client
was a fugitive from justice. Ho had left the
city in March, and no indictment had been
found until the following October. But even
if he were a fugitive, even if he came back here,
stood trial and were convicted he would be
entitled to the right he asked for, but in the
discretion of the court, of course.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Crowds of passers by on Park row, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets, stop to watch the movements of a little flaxen-haired girl in a gold beater's shop putting gold leaf into books. From early morning until 60'clock at night she sits at a table close to a window, her nimble ingers flying around in a way that remind one of the proverbial busy bee. She has an implemen for squaring up the thin sheets which looks something like a miniature catamaran, and she picks up a ragged sheet of gold leaf with a long pair of wooden tweezers, gives a slight blow which has the effect of smoothin out the leaf, and with two motions of the squarer th

In making up its list of the homeltest men alive Tru Sun inadvertently left out the Hon George Zalmon Erwin State Senator from St. Lawrence county. Mr. Erwin's homeliness differs from that of the Rev. Lyman Abbott in that it is not enhanced by hair. His face is free from hirsuteness but its wrinkles, corrugation mouth, nose, and general expression are of a character not only able to stop a clock, but, according to well-substantiated St Lawrence county evidence, to sour milk at a glance. One of the men much talked about just now is Fred-

ric Remington, the first American artist to catch the true spirit of the blithesome bronce and to depict the breezy life of the plains and ranchmen as it piets resquely is. He is a new figure in the artistic, or, rather, illustrative world, and is worth accounting for. Mr. Remington's father was the late Pierre Remington of Ogdensburgh, an eminent St. Lawrence county poli tician, whose ideas meted out a business and political career for his soon to the deep disgust of the young man, whose thoughts turned toward art. In this he was not encouraged by the family, but the death of his father about eight years ago, just as he was leaving Yale College, changed all plans. Taking \$25,000 left him from the estate, he went out into the wild West to nurture the gentle sheep. In the course of three or four years various ranching ex periments of this sort left him penniless, a condition which he encouraged by getting married. He got back East on the scrapings of his fortune, and sought to gain some sort of a political place to afford subsistence while he would renew his acquaintance with art and undergo some instructions. To this end he went to the Hon, Thomas C. Platt, who found an empty desk for him in the office of the United States Express Company. The ex-ranchman went in and looked at the job and went out at once with the expressed conviction that he'd die before he would tie up to it. Then, with a desperate impulse, he took a few random sketches of Western life to Harper's. They were at once accepted and his crisis

There is no doubt that the people of Irish birth in this city are now outnumbered by those of German birth, but we shall not get the statistics until the Federal cen-sus of next year is taken. By the census of 1880, there were in the city 196,595 Irish and 163,482 Germans: but our annual immigration from Germany since then has been much larger than from Ireland. During the past year, for example, the German arrivals at Castle Gar den numbered 77.811, while those from Ireland were but 44,223. It is known also that during the past few years the proportion of the German immigration re-maining in this city has been larger than it used to be, while the proportion rushing out West has been smaller It would not be surprising if next year's census should show fully 300,000 native Germans in the Empire City.

Three of the projects for monuments or statues in this city have recently been brought again into public no tice. There is a prospect of obtaining an acceptable de-sign for the Grant monument in Riverside Park, though the amount of money raised for it thus far is less than one quarter of the sum likely to be required. Subscriptions are yet needed for the statue of Horace Greeley, which is to be erected in City Hall Park under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6. On Thursday last there was a meeting of the joint committee of the scientific societies that hav undertaken the work of raising a monument in Central Park in honor of Audubon, the American ernithologist, who died in this city thirty-eight years ago, after rendering services to science that have given him a worldwide renown. It is to be hoped that the work on these three artistic projects will be advanced this year.

The jokers of the wheat pit on the Produce Exchange are telling a story about Private W. Prince Clargett of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment. They say that a begus notice to appear before the Nominating Comnittee of the regiment was sent to Mr. Claggett with the additional information that he was to be made corporal. On the strength of the prospective promotion Mr. Clag-gett set up dinners and theatre parties for the boys. On Thursday evening Mr. Claggett, they say, in full regimental togu, went to the armory to appear before the Nominating Committee, and waited until midnight to hear from the committee, with no result. Mr. Clargett naists that the affair is serious. The other fellows hop ne will continue to think so and buy more dinners and

A Waiting Deputy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read the Congressional news in Tax Sus every morning, but the news I long for never comes. Cannot Tax Sus inform some of the Deputy United States Marshais when they will receive pay for their services rendered during the late election? Josus, Surra. Ate election? Naware, N. J., Jan. 3.

The Beggar Held to Be Worse than the Thief. From the New Britain Independent It is strange, but true, that the laws of Con-necticut favor the dishonest. If a man is hungry and begs a since of bread, the law will send him to State prison for one year: If he steals a whole loaf, he will only get thirty days in jail. It is safer to steal than to begin Connecticut.

Accurate Work by a Mule. From the Philadelphia Press.

Thomas Haley of 1.818 Wood street had his left ear kicked completely off yesterday by a mule which he was shoeing at Doyle's shop, 1.522 Vine street.

A Practised Eye. Boston Girl (in dime museum)—What is that ady's specialty !

Manager—She is the living skeleton. She is the thin-ment woman in the known world.

Boston Girl—Why, is it possible! She doesn't seem to be very thin. A Clean Breast of It.

From the San Francisco Examiner. Browbeating Lawver (to opposing witness)ere you ever arrested for felony!
The Witness (dealerately) - Ves.
Lawyer-Aha! What was that felony!
Witness-Aron. Witness—Arson. Lawyer—What building was it that you set fire to ! Witness—The ice palace at St. Paul.

TWO DARING GIRLS.

From the Pioneer-Press.

Creating a Sensation by Climbing to the Top of an 84-Foot Berrick,

ARKWRIGHT, CHAUTAUQUA.—From Lewiston, Me., is telegraphed an account of Miss Beile Meader of Norridgewock county, Me., coming to Lewiston and climbing the stand pipe of the water works, which rises to the height of seventy-five feat. The ascent is by means of an iron ladder fixed perpendicularly against the side of the pipe. There is a lady in Arkwright, Mrs. D. S. Cardot, one of the estimable ladies of the town, who is proud of the fact that she has beaten this record, Mrs. Cardot's adventure, as told by herself, is unique. In 1878 she was Miss Dailey, and resided in Custer City, one of the booming oil towns in the Bradford field. She and another young lady named Kate J. Miller, went out walking in the suburbs one afternoon, and concluded, as a lark, that they would climb to the top of one of the oil derricks. They accordingly proceeded to do this, and in a short time reached the ton. The height of the derrick was sighty-four feet, the height of all derricks built in that country. On the top of all derricks the young ladies sat and enjoyed a tite-a-tête, while hundreds of persons gathered in the vicinity to witness the unusual spectacle. When the crowd below comprehended that the ladies had climbed the derrick simply as a bit of fun, their nerve and coolness were loudly cheered. The young ladies did not expect any such sensation as this, and they remained on the top of the derrick for an hour, preferring to give the crowd a chance to disperse before venturing to come down. Nine years after this there was some mention in the oil country newspapers of ladies climbing to the top of derricks, and they remained on the top of the derrick, and they remained on the top of an St-foot derrick, and as a result, she is now receiving, gratis, a copy of the Daily Derrick. Mrs. Cardot says she exceptioned no dizziness in making the ascent, nor after reaching the top of the derrick, lier companion on this occasion was Kate J. Miller, now residing in Derrick City, McKean county, Pa. ARKWRIGHT, CHAUTAUQUA .- From Lewis-

Ball Dresses for Chicago Rosebuds.

From the Chicago Neut.

There is a new stuff being sold in the shops There is a new stuff being sold in the shops this season for the bail dresses of débutantes which is a pleasing change from the everlasting illusion skirts and white silk or satin bedice, in which their fresh and palpitating loveliness is incised for most of the social functions of their first winter. The stuff is called rainbow tulle, and is being sold in great quantities. It is the ordinary white illusion, with heavy silk threads in rainbow colors drawn through it at intervals of about an eighth of an inch. A bright blue thread, a red, a yellow, a like, and a green one, then there is a little space, and the blue thread begins again and the whole series is repeated. The foundation is, of course, the usual white silk skirt, over which are several layers of tulle, and there are three ballet skirts of the rainbow illusion. The bodice is of white silk, if preferred, but many make up with it a bodice to match some one of the rainbow threads in color, and have a sash of the same. It is a boon and a blessing to the dark, pale girls, to whom the dead whiteness of the regulation debutante eostume is very trying. It has often been the case that a pale girl has been a failure at her first ball because the unrelieved colorlessness of her dreas made her look blank and dull, and afterward, in the richly colored gowns of her second season, blossomed, out a positive beauty. So this fabric is having great vogue with girls of that type, as it combines color and that delicacy and freshness which is requisite in a debutante's gown.

The Only Colored Catholic Priest, From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Peat.

Father Tolton of Quiney, Ill., the only colored Catholic priest in this country, who has come to Washington to attend the council of colored Catholics to be held here to-morrow, celebrated mass at St Augustine's Church yesterday morning. He is 34 years of age, tall and massively built. He is a full-blooded negro and his face, which is rather copper-colored, is typical of his race. He is annilye of Missouri and while a slave was baptized into the Catholic Church. Upon gaining his freedom he removed with his family to Quiney, Ill., where he was educated at the parish school. Upon graduating at St. Frances College, in Quincy, he was sent to Rome, where he studied six years and was ordained. "I encountered no prejudice whatever." he said to the Post reporter, "and after my ordination celebrated mass for four weeks in St. Augustine's. Rome, where princes and potentiates worship." princes and potentates worship."
"To what order do you belong?" asked the

"To what order do you belong an action reporter.

To none. I am simply a propagandist, and returned two years ago as a missionary to my old home, where I have succeeded in building up a church for my people, and also have about 250 white people in my parish. There is no prejudice in Quincy, and I am treated with great consideration." great consideration."
Father Tolton will probably remain in Wash-ington about a week.

SUNBEAMS.

A book lover in London is supremely appy because he has unearthed a copy of the long sought for first edition, quarto, of Thomas Shelton's translation of the first part of "The History of the Valiant and Witty Knight Errant Don Quixote of the Mancha." This edition was printed by William Stansby

-Vermont has for years paid a bounty of fifty cents for every dead for, and it is said in the two years past \$10,000 has been paid in bounties. The other day a countryman appeared before the county Treas-urer with eleven young foxes, on which he wanted the bounty. Three of them were alive, and he thought it was hard that he could not get the bounty-and keep them for pets. When he was told that bountles were paid on dead foxes.only, he killed the three little fellows

at once and called for the \$1.50. -Nitro-glycerine bids fair, say the doctors, to become an important remedy for diseases of the kidneys; and experiments are now making in cases of Bright's disease. Nitro-glycerine of a pure quality, possessing all the explosive powers of the substance, is prepared in alcohol (which removes the explosive quality) in the proportion of one part of the nitro-glycerine to 68 of alcohol, and is then prepared with sugar or milk in tablets. Thus prepared it is called "Trinitrin." A pa tient in a Philadelphia hospital has had the dose in-creased until now he is taking eighty grains a day. He has Bright's disease, and the effects are said to be highly

satisfactory. -A Virginia City newspaper says that a Pinte, now in jail on a charge of murder, displays great skill in drawing, and has made a picture of the prison, as seen from the yard, that is really fine. The news-paper further says that the Piutes have a natural taste or drawing, and that many of them are able to draw very good pictures of railroad trains and the like The children made all kinds of animals in clay, as natu-rally as white children model mud ples; and even the stupidest looking of the bucks will with a pencyl dash off without the slightest hesitation a map of any portion of country with which he is acquainted, put-ting all the rivers, lakes and mountains in their proper

places, and giving the whole proportional dimensions -Two small boys, Tom and Pete, brothers, are inseparable companions. Tom, the older, taking a great interest in Pete. Tom has a great liking for Latin, in which he has made great progress. Pete is just beginning the study and doesn't like it a bit. The other day their mother heard sounds of dispute in the boys' room and went to see what was the matter. She found Pete on the floor, and Tom seated placifly on his stom-ach holding his wrists firmly. The mother asked what the matter was. "Well, mother," said Tommy, "Pete's got to get bonus by to morrow morning, and there is no other way to get it into him, and I propose to sit here till he's got it." Pete said not a word, and their mother left them there, and in half an hour both boys emerged radiant. Pete had got somes beyond a possibility of a break. Such is the story as told in the Franscript of

-A masked highwayman, armed with a double barrelled shotgun, stopped Dr. J. M. Hurley of San Bernardino on his way to Casa Grande, A. T., and, placing a black bag over his head, took from him \$50 in gold and a gold watch, afterward returning the watch. He detained the doctor and his driver until the Florence and Casa Grande stage came, and then he stopped that and ordered its driver to throw out the mail and express packages. This was promptly done, and the highway man burst open the treasure box and got \$40, and then ripped open the mill bags and took out the registered letters. Then he ordered the doctor to throw the rest of the mail matter into the stars, and, after sending his ra-gards to the Sheriff, mounted his horse and rode off. What the two drivers and the doctor were doing all this time does not appear in the account published in the California newspapers, but to us tenderfeet it looks as if

a little pluck might have prevented the cool robbery. THE PLUMBER GIVEN AWAY. The plumber came down like a wolf on the feld. And his pockets were laden with solder and gold, his hours and a half he made love to the cook, and sixty five dollars was charged on his book.

> NO EDEN CHRISTMAS, In the days of Adam and Eve.
> When society had no is we.
> We don't mind stating that we believe
> They had no thristman because
> Eve hadn't a sook in which to receive
> The gifts of old Santa Claus.

Oil Otty Blis A NEW LOVER.

A frosen lover comes to woo— Canada my Canada! His toes are cold, his heart is trus— Canada, my Canada! I care not if your nose be blue—
O come and join the Federal U.
Full freeze to you if you il I reeze too—
Canada my Canada!

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or threat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Espectorant, a sure curative for all colds.—Adv.